

STRIKEBREAKERS HIRED AT RATE OF 300 IN 12 HOURS

Recruiting Offices of Interborough Besieged and Guards are Called For.

As fast as they qualified men were being put to work on the subway and elevated lines today by the new employment bureau of the Interborough, which is the basement entrance to No. 146 Broadway, the building in which the traction company has its executive offices.

From noon yesterday, when the bureau was opened, until midnight last night, 300 strikebreakers had been furnished the two divisions.

A force of twelve clerks was on duty when the bureau opened, but before 10 o'clock the force was doubled. The line at that time had grown so long that it was twined about pillars in the basement and reached into Cortlandt Street. A crowd of younger applicants grew bolder during the morning because a man who said he was an ex-employee of the road attempted to argue that as a reason why he should be given a place ahead of them in the line.

No former employees of the road were given positions, although those who declared they had resigned at least six months before the strike were permitted to sign applications. Later these applications, it was stated at the bureau, were refused on O. K. by the employment department. More than ten strikers, it was said, applied for jobs.

Applicants filed out blanks adopted by the company when the Workmen's Compensation Act went into effect two years ago. If on first reading no disqualifications, physical or mental, were found in the applications, the men were sent to the elevated employment headquarters at South Ferry or the subway headquarters at Ninety-sixth Street. In less than twenty minutes after their arrival at these headquarters, they were sent to the various barns of the New York Railways Company.

A large percentage of the men, it was stated, would not be used on the subway or elevated lines but were set at "breaking in" on the rapid transit lines, just to learn the working of the controller and air brakes. After these lessons most of the green men were sent to the various barns of the New York Railways Company.

Jump from Bed in Morning and Drink Hot Water

Tells why everyone should drink hot water each morning before breakfast.

Why is man and woman, half the time, feeling nervous, dependent, worried, some days headachy, dull and unstrung, some days really incapacitated by illness?

If we all would practice inside-bathing, what a gratifying change would take place. Instead of thousands of half-keels, anemic-looking souls with nasty, sallow complexion, we should see crowds of happy, healthy, rosy-checked people everywhere. The reason is that the human system does not rid itself each day of all the waste which it accumulates under our present mode of living. For every ounce of food and drink taken into the system nearly an ounce of waste material must be carried out, else it ferments and forms ptomaine-like poisons which are absorbed into the blood.

Just as necessary as it is to clean the pipes from the furnace each day, before the fire will burn bright and hot, so we must each morning clear the inside organs of the previous day's accumulation of indigestible waste and body toxins. Men and women, whether sick or well, are advised to drink each morning, before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, as a harmless means of washing out of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the indigestible material, waste, sour bile and toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

Millions of people who had their turn at constipation, bilious attacks, acid stomach, nervous days and sleepless nights have become real cranks about the morning inside-bath. A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will not cost much at the drug store, but is sufficient to demonstrate to any one its cleansing, sweetening and freshening effect upon the system.—Adv.

Look for this signature

Krumbles has a flavor never known before in the thousands of years that people have been eating whole wheat.

Marriage by Contract, Sane and Simple, Far From "Shoot-the-Chutes Matrimony"

Business-Like Ceremony, or Lack of Ceremony, Has a Champion in Bride Who Has Just Passed Through It—She's in Business and Uses Her Maiden Name.

Much Like Making an Affidavit, but Differs From Ordinary Contract Because It's Harder to Break, Which It Shouldn't Be, Declares Miss Cahn, Who Is Really Mrs. Levy.

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall.

Miss Pauline Cahn has just married by contract Arthur M. Levy. She also has just taken the job of being house manager for the Washington Square Players.

She has determined to use her maiden name on her checks and correspondence. All these achievements are, of course, perfectly sane and simple. They might be duplicated by hundreds of girls. But because there are more barnacles of artificial prejudice clinging to marriage than to any other of our institutions there are ever so many persons who, reading about Miss Cahn and Mr. Levy, will say, "How exceedingly peculiar! I don't see how they could do it!"

Being myself convinced of the normality and good sense of Miss Cahn's marital arrangements, I persuaded her to discuss them a bit for the enlightenment of the conventionally minded and blinded. I found her at her desk in the offices of the Washington Square Players, No. 131 West Forty-first Street. She is a small, pleasantly rounded person, with tawny skin and eyes, set in a frame of dark hair, and she wore a most becoming saffron blouse.

MARRIAGE NOBODY'S BUSINESS EXCEPT THE PRINCIPALS.

"Congratulations for being so sensible," I said. "Now just why did you do it?"

"Why do you ask," she countered with a smile, "since you admit that I was sensible?"

"I think," she added reflectively, "that if two persons decide to marry it is their own business and—if there are to be children—the business of the State. I don't see that the matter concerns any one else."

"The process is as simple as making an affidavit," she replied, "and very similar. The formula of the contract reads like this: 'We, the undersigned, agree by the terms of the contract, executed at No. 51 Chambers Street, before Supreme Court Justice Lehman, to enter into the marriage relations and take each other for husband and wife.' An ordinary affidavit may be signed before a Notary Public, but a marriage contract must be taken to a Justice of the Supreme Court. We signed it and it was witnessed by my parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Cahn, and by Mrs. Sadie R. H. Levy, That's all."

"Is it true," I questioned, "that there is a movement on foot among Barnard girls for marriage by contract?"

Not long ago Miss Freda Kirchway, a Barnard graduate and daughter of Dr. George W. Kirchway, formerly Dean of the Columbia Law School, was married by civil contract to Evans Clark, an instructor at Princeton University. It has been stated that three other Barnard alumnae chose the same form of ceremony. But since the average college graduate is the most conservative and conventional of young women, I was not surprised to hear Miss Cahn deny the rumor of a Barnard crusade for the civil contract.

"Freda Kirchway is the only one of us married that way besides myself," she said. "I barely knew Freda, and when I heard that she had omitted the usual ceremony I was sorry that she had beaten me to it. For I have planned for a long time to be married in the simplest possible way."

"I thought it was enough that we

should declare ourselves man and wife in the presence of witnesses. But when we looked up the law we found that something more was necessary."

MARRIAGE TOO EASY, DIVORCE NOT EASY ENOUGH.

"You had to take out a marriage license, didn't you?" I asked. "What is there about that process which makes one feel as if one were being hung?"

"I cannot say that I felt that way," replied Miss Cahn. "My chief impression was that marriage was an essentially proletarian thing. Everybody was in the license bureau. And there I think the State makes things too easy. Two persons can go into the bureau, take out a license and be married by the clerk, all in fifteen minutes. They can marry on a dare or a drunk. They ought to be made to wait at least a week after getting the license. I'm not a believer in shoot-the-chutes matrimony."

"It's an awful question to ask a bride," I said, "but, since you view marriage as a civil contract between two persons, don't you think that it can be dissolved as easily as any other contract?"

"Ah, but that's just the difference between marriage and other contracts," she replied. "It can't be dissolved as easily. Of course it should be. I think the divorce law in this State is a shame and a disgrace. The idea of being permitted to get a divorce for only one cause, and that less justifiable than the mere fact that one is bored with a man who has been unfaithful once."

"I felt that even in an interview designed to enlighten the conventional Miss Cahn and I ought not to voice fully our views on the divorce question. So I slipped back to the safer ground of marriage."

"You know," I said, "that there are persons who will say that the form of marriage you chose kills romance. Of course you don't think so?"

"If I did, would I have been married by contract?" demanded Miss Cahn, with a tell-tale flash of her beautiful eyes.

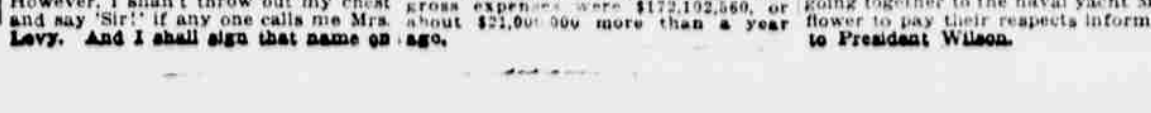
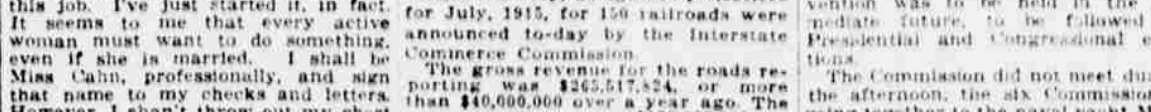
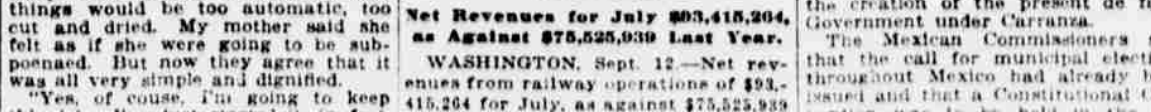
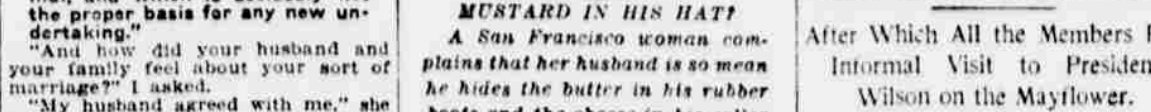
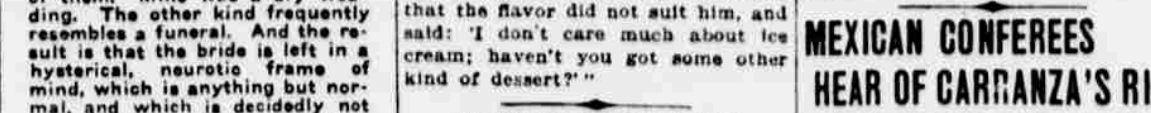
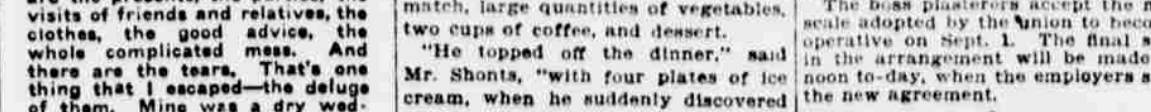
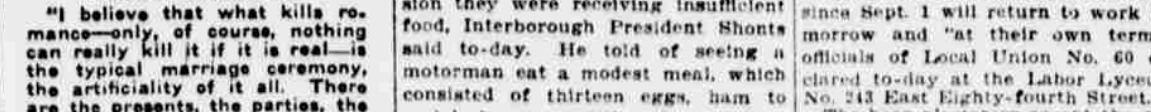
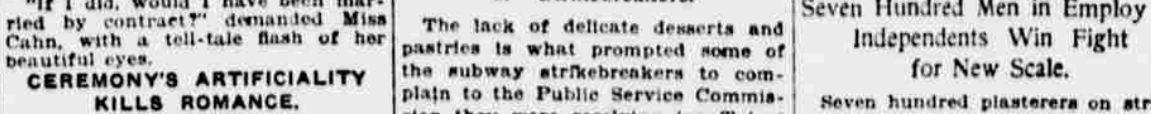
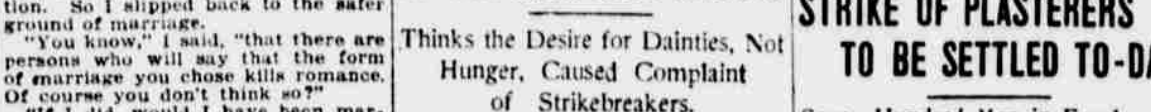
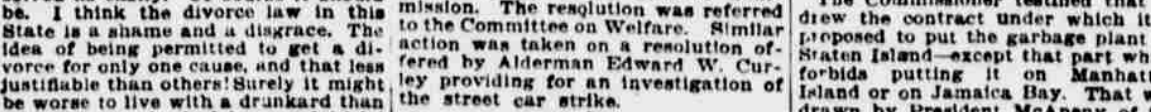
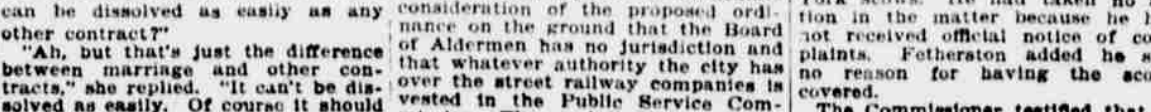
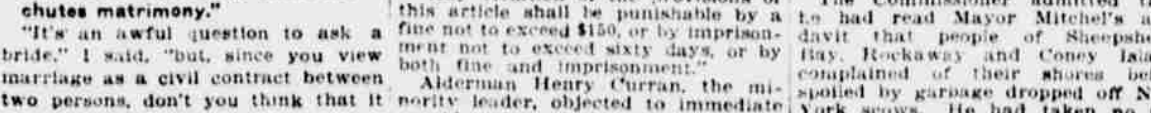
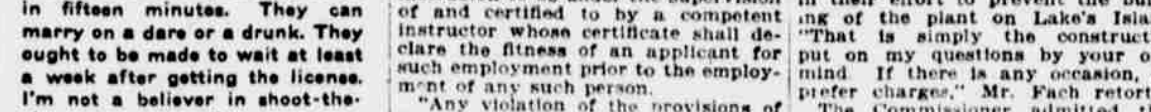
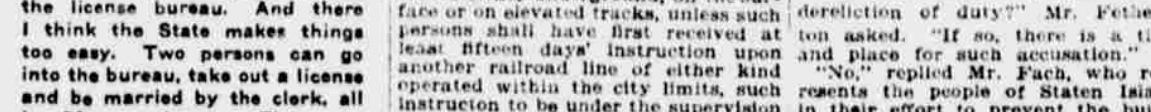
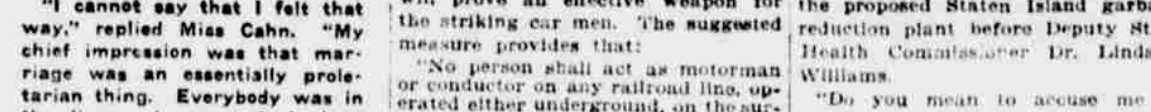
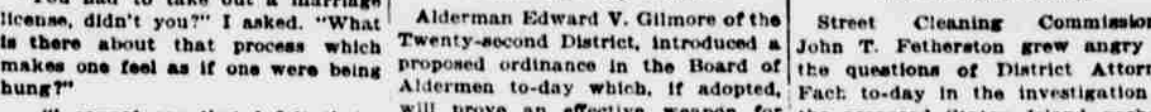
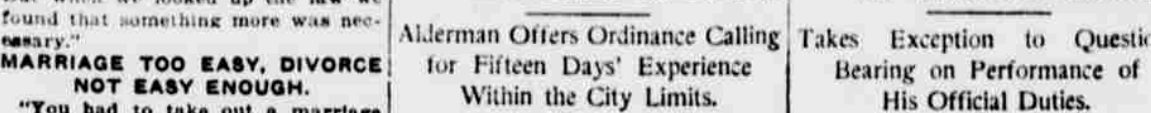
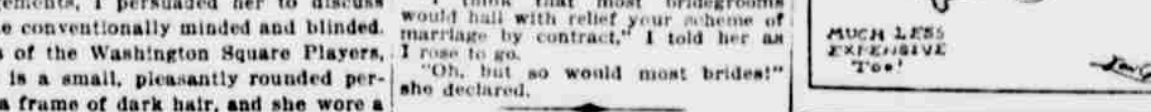
CEREMONY'S ARTIFICIALITY KILLS ROMANCE.

"I believe that what kills romance is, of course, nothing can really kill it if it is real—the artificiality of it all. There are the presents, the parties, the visits of friends and relatives, the clothes, the good advice, the whole complicated mess. And there are the tears. That's one thing that I escaped—the deluge of tears. Mine was a dry wedding. The other kind frequently resembles a funeral. And the result is that the bride is left in a hysterical neurotic frame of mind, which is anything but normal, and which is decidedly not the proper basis for any new undertaking."

"And did your husband and your family feel about your sort of marriage?" I asked.

"My husband agreed with me," she replied. "This is Mr. Levy's comment on the affair: 'We thought we ought to marry ourselves instead of having some one else marry us.' And my people are very much pleased—now. They were afraid, beforehand, that things would be too automatic, too cut and dried. My mother said she felt as if she were going to be subpoenaed. But now they agree that it was all very simple and dignified."

"Yes, of course, I'm going to keep this job. I've just started it, in fact. It seems to me that every active woman must want to do something, even if she is married. I shall be Miss Cahn, professionally, and sign that name to my checks and letters. However, I shan't throw out my chest and say 'Sir!' if any one calls me Mrs. Levy. And I shall sign that name on



L' TRAINS TARGETS OF BULLETS, ROCKS AND MILK BOTTLES

Disorder Increases and Several Passengers Are Hurt in the Attacks.

Violent attacks on trains and strikebreakers occurred in many places throughout the city beginning in the early morning before daylight. A decided increase in the number of cars which were put on the streets by all of the surface lines brought out many men only partly uniformed or without uniforms. The sight of these had its immediate effect on the strikers and their sympathizers.

Once the destructive spirit was aroused the surface cars were by no means the only targets. There was persistent stoning of elevated trains along Eighth Avenue from One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. Squads of detectives always reached the nearby road too late to catch the throwers of missiles, but at 9 o'clock orders came from headquarters that no policeman or detective was to hesitate to shoot to kill any man seen to throw a missile from the roof line.

A squad of policemen in an automobile under Lieut. O'Hara was kept flying through Lexington Avenue, Madison Avenue and Second Avenue by a gang of fighting strikers who scattered and assembled again repeatedly to stop cars, smash windows and threaten motemen and conductors.

A crowd of strikers attacked a car in Columbus Circle in the forenoon, and set deliberately to work to pry off the wire net screens protecting the motorman. Policeman Brown slipped out of the vestibule and clubbed them with his stick until other policemen arrived and helped him arrest Edward Keane of No. 802 Eighth Avenue, a striking Eighth Avenue conductor.

There were scattered fights all along Ninth Avenue from the time the first car appeared. It was necessary to stop the cars every block or two while the policemen guarding it jumped from the front platforms and chased off men and boys who were threatening the motemen and conductors.

A milk bottle thrown from above near Fifty-seventh Street grazed the head of a passenger and filled the car with flying glass splinters. There were policemen on the roofs in the block and they were sure the bottle had been thrown from a dark window. Four shots, which may have been blanks, were fired from the shadow of a corner at Fifty-fourth Street an hour later. No bullets struck the train. The gunman vaulted into an apartment house down the block. Elevated trains were stoned frequently.

A committee of strikers, entering by different stairways, assembled suddenly on the downtown platform of the Third Avenue elevated at Forty-second Street at half past 3 o'clock to-day and attempted to haul the guards from their gates. Passengers became panic stricken and rushed from the cars.

William Green of No. 129 Mulberry Street, one of the guards, seized Isador Lofsky of No. 1564 Washington Avenue and dealt him a stinging blow in the face. Lofsky, who was one of those trying to force his way out of the car, refused to accept Green's excuses and had him arrested. There were no other arrests.

CARMEN ON STRIKE TO PARADE THURSDAY

Organizer Orders Demonstration and Expects to Have 11,000 in Line.

Orders were issued by Organizer Fitzgerald of the Amalgamated Association for all street car employees on strike to join in a parade next Thursday. Inasmuch as a city ordinance forbids such a parade on Fifth Avenue no route has been selected, but the plans contemplate a mass meeting in Union Square at the conclusion of the parade.

The organizers say they want the men to parade so that the public may see how many are on strike. The number claimed is 11,000. The parade will wear their uniforms. If the present intentions of the organizers prevail there will be no music in the parade.

U-Boat Captures Dutch Vessel.

BERLIN (via wireless to Sayville, L. I., Sept. 12)—A German submarine has captured the Dutch motor steamer Zeeland in the North Sea. She was carrying contraband from Rotterdam to London.

MEXICAN CONFEREES HEAR OF CARRANZA'S RISE

After Which All the Members Pay Informal Visit to President Wilson on the Mayflower.

NEW LONDON, Sept. 12.—The American-Mexican Joint Commission turned to-day to a review of the political events in Mexico which resulted in the creation of the present de facto Government under Carranza.

The Mexican Commissioners said that the call for municipal elections throughout Mexico had already been issued and that a Constitutional Convention was to be held in the immediate future, to be followed by Presidential and Congressional elections.

The Commission did not meet during the afternoon, the six Commissioners going together to the naval yacht Mayflower to pay their respects informally to President Wilson.

34 PER CENT. GAIN IN SUBWAY AND L' TRAFFIC CLAIMED

Shonts Declares the Two Systems Carried 2,281,442 Passengers Yesterday.

President Shonts of the Interborough, though pointed out to-day that far from being affected by the strike, the subway, elevated and Queensboro tube systems carried yesterday a total of 2,281,442 passengers, an increase of 342,782 over the number transported the same day last year. This, he said, was practically the originally planned capacity of the subway.

For the first time since the strike began the subway passenger traffic approached that of the "L" yesterday. The number of passengers carried in the subway was only 4,800 behind the number carried on the "L." The elevated roads handled 1,335,843 passengers, the subway 1,315,029 and the Queensboro tube 14,750.

On last Thursday, the opening day of the strike, the Interborough system carried 1,487,092 passengers. Yesterday's total of passengers handled exceeded that of last Thursday by 774,400 passengers. In four days, under strike conditions, subway and "L" traffic increased more than 34 per cent.

The subway is operating to-day," Mr. Shonts said, "more trains than ever in its history. We are using every car we can get and running trains all the time and at shorter intervals than before, to accommodate the increase of passengers."

"There is a full schedule for subway and elevated save in the case of Third Avenue, which lacks two trains, the two which were stoned yesterday and are laid up for repairs. But we have crews for these two. I think the strike is breaking because we have had many applications for work from men who went out but we had to refuse them, because we have sufficient men for every need. And we are running more surface cars every day."

Mr. Shonts sent a letter "To All Employees" to-day commending them for their loyalty and urging them to point out to the police any men who insult or threaten them, so that the matter may be brought to the attention of the courts.

Tomorrow, Wednesday

Autumn Dresses Modishly Simple

\$15

Fashion's Correct New Offerings

Blue serge or black serge, gabardine or poplin, charmeuse or meteor—dresses for morning, afternoon or evening.

Hosts of the new high-girdled models, with shoulder-wide collars and yokes of chiffons and Georgette.

Box-Plaited Skirts
Billiard Pockets

Effective embroideries defining pockets, girdles or the salient style features—touches of rich color in silk, wool or vari-colored beads.

All the new styles that have been receiving so much attention—a brilliant assortment at fifteen dollars.

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Nineteen West 34th Street

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BEGINS IN
TO-MORROW'S
EVENING
WORLD

SORE, CHAFED SKIN ALWAYS USE

Sykes Comfort Powder

HEALS & SOOTHES
CHILDREN'S SKIN

ONE BOX PROVES IT 25¢